STATE POLITICS.

A Bitter and Uncompromising War Between the Republicans in Cayuga and Wayne Counties.

SENATOR WOODIN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Charges of Corruption and What They Are.

The Senator's Accusers Stumping the District and Joint Discussions the Order of the Day.

The Democrats Holding the Winning Cards, but Uncertain How to Play Them.

THE PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE FIGHT.

CLYDE, Wayne county, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1873. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made during the past week by some of the most prominent members of the republican party in this State to secure peace and harmony among the rank and file, the breach between the anti-Woodin and the Woodin republicans remains as wide in this district as ever. Indeed, I may now say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no longer the re-motest prospect of a reconciliation, and that from the close of the polis-a week from Tuesday next—there will be, so far as Cayuga and Wayne counties are concerned, three distinct parties in the field on the Senatorial question. The fact is that Mr. De Witt C. Parschall, of Lyons, who was a few days ago nominated by the solid vote of the republican delegation from this county against Mr. Woodin, has determined to remain a candidate, come weal, come woe. He was called upon day before yesterday by a select committee of republicans, appointed by the delegation which nomi-nated him, who urged upon him the necessity of keeping in the field, in order, as they termed it, to "the Auburn Ring." There was, I learn from one of the committee, as the immediate result of this advice, a general discussion of the situation by the committee, in which Mr. Parschall took an active part, and, before the delegates had left him, the "reform" republican candidate had signed a formal letter of acceptance. This acceptance of Mr. Parschall fairly cuts out

THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN in the district. All doubts as to the probability of his withdrawal the day before election—which probability even his most earnest adherents up to yesterday were half inclined to expect—have now been swept away, and the fight among the faithful must go on to the bitter end. I may as well say just here that, now that Mr. Parschall has decided to run at all hazards, there are those who have already begun to conjecture as to Mr. Woodin's withdrawing from the contest. These wiseacres base their speculations on alleged fact that Mr. Woodin had declared, after Mr. Parschall was nominated, that if there was a probability of a democrat's winning the contest by reason of two republicans being in the field he (Woodin) would withdraw, and 1 apprehend that no one who knows how Mr. Woodin eels about the way he has been treated so far in the canvass will give the thing a serious thought. It would be quite impossible for me to describe the feeling manifested towards Mr. Woodin by the majority of the republicans in Wayne county if I tried ever so desperately to do full justice to it. They denounce him as bitterly as the poor "Boss" was denounced by his foes two years ago. It appears that Cayuga county has, in the matter of opulation, a fraction over the number of persons required to entitle it to two Assemblymen. Wayne unty has a fraction less, yet a requisite number to entitle her to two also. Years ago, when a certain gentleman who was then a senator from this district was seeking for a renomination, a bargain was struck by which he finally obtained it-viz., by securing to Cayuga county an extra delegate to the Senatorial conventions. Each Assembly district was accustomed ro send three delegates, and, as each county had and still has two Assembly districts, as I said before, it will be seen the bit of concession made to Cayuga for its small fraction of extra population county. This advantage has, of late years, worked by no means to the satisfaction of Wayne, and, although the republicans in this latter county grinned and bore their misfortune quite a long time, they say they had at last to take a bold stand this year to break down the barrier. This difficulty this year to break down the barrier. This difficulty between the two counties once understood, it can be readily conceived that when it happened a few weeks ago that Wayne county made up its mind to have some other candidate than Woodin, and went into the Convention at Port Byron with that laudable determination and found Cayuga county's seven votes solid for him (and, though her own delegation were solid for another man, yet were in a minority of one), the delegates, as the boys say, "got their backs up." There was a rumpus, and one of its legitimate results w.s an independent convention—the Woodin men call it by the harsher term of a "bolt." However, it must not be taken for granted that Mr. Parschall's nomination by the so-called bolters was prompted solely and exclusively by the disappointment of Wayne in not securing the candidate for herself. Far from it; for the delegation's action has been since unanimously endorsed by the County Convention which sent them to Port Byron and which was not elected on the question of Woodin or no-Woodin at all. This certainly was positive evidence of the feeling in the county in favor of a new candidate; and what places the Wayne county in a still better light is this—and every republican in the county I have spoken to about the matter states it as a fact—that the Wayne delegation were ready and willing to Suprort any good appending to the faithful of the super of Assembly in 1886-67. James Cox, of Auburn, has also entered the lists against him, and General Post, of the same place, has challenged him to between the two counties once understood

member of Assembly in 1886-67. Jämes Cox, of Anburn, has also entered the lists against him, and General Post, of the same place, has challenged him to

A JOINT DISCUSSION
of his claims as a candidate. This challenge has been accepted by Woodin, and on Monday he and his antagonist will meet face to face at Auburn. One of the most extraordinary phases of this republican wariare, in which more bitterness is manifested than I have ever witnessed in all my experience between the most rabid democrats and radicals in New York, is that but one of the four republican papers in the district is in favor of Woodin, and this paper, the anti-Woodin men say, is only two years old, and was founded in opposition to another republican paper in the same place because the editor of the latter was appointed postmaster. In view of all the crimation and recrimination concerning the case, it may be interesting for republicans outside the district to know what Cayuga county itself thinks of Woodin. I must conless that after the most dillegent inquiry and observation I find but very few republicans there, comparatively speaking, who talk about him in the same strain as do the republicans opposed to him in Wayne. It is true there are quite a number who are very bitter against him, and even in Auburn, where he resides, there are to be found many of his most inveterate enemies. How was it that he received the solid vote of the Cayuga delegation? Mr. Woodin's irlends answer that the reason was that the great mass of the republicans in the county are heartily in favor of him, the sore-headed, disappointed office-seekers being the exceptions. But the Wayne county people give quite another reason. They assert that at the primaries Woodin put into practice. CERTAIN LITTLE ELECTION DODGES
which he must have learned by his long association with Bill Tweed. Money, they say, in the first place, was freely used to procure votes, and they declare that it was openly avowed by the Woodin son, a prominent lawyer, in this village; his brother James, and

county who were entitled to vote alone voted. Mr. Woodin would not have secured a single district. But he knew the leeling against him, and provided against it in a way that does him credit as a pupil of Mr. Tweed. Men who did not reside in certain towns were brought in by the raliroaci in gangs and made to vote. In fact, the working trains in some instances took up men who had voted in one town and carried them on to another, where they again voted. In the town of Cato men voted who didn't reside there. Besides, Jim Belden, the head of the canal ring, sent an order to the foreman of the iron works in the town of Sterling (Belden is the Fresident of the company) bidding him take the men to the primaries and make them vote. Forty of them did vote, and yet many of them had no more right to vote in that town than you or I have. Sydney Mead, the candidate for chand Commissioner on our ticket, also had a lot of men who are working on some wood job outside the town to go and vote in Conquest. Many of them did not belong there."

Mr. Robinson said to me concerning the charges against Woodin.—The people believe him to have been dishonest, and there is no getting over that. They nave formed their opinion from his actions, his associations while at Albany and his wotes. Talk about a general denial and his demanding proof of the correctness of the charges! Why, you might as well try to produce proof that Tweed bought votes at Albany. You cannot do it. He swore winter before last that he never bought a vote there; but did anybody believe him? Besides, the law makes it an offence for a member of the Legislature to take a bribe, makes the giver equally liable, and this debars both the giver and the taker from testifying." Then, after a pause, Mr. Robinson added:—'Mr. Woodin was not corrupt then ne was a fool for voting the way he did on certain occasions, which led people to believe he was corrupt. A man like that ought to be kept at home and well guarded."

From all that I have been able to learn up to the present time, fro

SPECULATION AS TO THE PINAL RESULT.

Cayuga and Wayne counties in 1871, in the election for a Senator, cast their vote as follows:—

Cayuga 6,883 Wayne 5,299	Democratic. 4,234 3,828	Rep. Maj. 2,649 1,471
Totals 12,182	8,062	4,120
Now, having the above fight it be taken for granted tin Cayoga of 6,883 will be and that about 1,500 dem Parschall men say they we republican candidate, the fapretty good resume of to the Parschall men and	hat Woodin's e reduced ner ocrats will vo ill, for the ind following table he general spe	vote then arry 2,000, te, as the ependent will give eculations
crats:- Wood	in. Parschall	Cuyler.

1,883 800° 3,799 828° Wayne..... 1,500 3,000 6,434 7,310

*Democratic votes.

I am irresistibly driven to this concusion—that with Mr. Woodin and Mr. Parschail in the race and with the same feeling prevailing among the republicans that now prevails at the close of the polis on election day it will be found that the victor will be George W. Cuyler, the democratic candidate. At all events, it is highly improbable that Mr. Woodin will be the man. If he should win he will surprise many of his stanchest supporters as well as his opponents.

THE EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Farmers Have a Say About Mr. Winslow's Renomination and Put a Farmer Candidate in the Field-Morris D. Winslow's Dilemmas—Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

WATERTOWN, Jefferson County, } Oct. 23, 1873. } In this stronghold of republicanism, like in every other district north of New York county, the Senatorial question is regarded as the most prominent issue of the campaign. The district is made up of Lewis and Jefferson counties, both strongly repubhean, and both, as far as the general run of the majority of the voters are concerned, have been accustomed for years to look upon the democratic party as a sort of monster which every good citizen who has any hope of salvation in the world to come should avoid contact with as he would the company of Mr. Beelzebub himself. However, the repugnance to the monster is not by any means as strong now as it was in 1859, when Jefferson abandoned the democracy and gave, as an evidence of their sincerity, 5,000 republican majority for General Fremont. Under the circumstances the county has not been since that fatal day a very fertile field for ambitious democratic candidates to thrive in comfortably, although the democratic voters in Lewis and Jefferson have never been known to flag in their annual work for the ticket of "the unterrified," though always certain of defeat beforehand. They have always worked as steadily for the good of the party-as cheerfully and as determinedly—as though they were sure of carrying the district. There are two strong causes which apparently give the opposition greater hope of a final victory than they have ever presumed to dream of before. The first is, that the republican candidate is Morris Winslow, one of the so-called Tweed Senators; the second is that in no other district in the State probably, has the amalgamation of the liberal republican and the democratic elements been more complete or more sincers than in the Eighteenth. As an illustration of this fact I need but to refer to a most extraordinary occurrence which took place in the district just before the Utica Democratic and Elmira Liberal Convention was held a few weeks ago. It was this-that the Convention which elected delegates to Utica was the same which selected delegates to the Elmira Convention. This happened because there is only
ONE OPPOSITION PARTY

in the county; the democrats and liberals being really one organization, made up of democrats and republicans. Two democrats were sent to Elmira and one liberal republican to the Democratic Convention. To this fact of the two opposition forces being so thoroughly in harmony, the one with the other is due the compact front of the anti-Winslow party in the two counties at pressent. And now, before indicating how the opposi-tion proposes to utilize its combined strength in the contest for Senator, I will refer briefly to the Convention which renominated Winslow. His letter accepting the nomination tendered him has already been published; and a person reading it, without knowing the real facts, would very naturally by its tenor be led to believe that he had from the start offered and finally awarded a unanimous renomination. This was far from being the case. The Lewis county delegation were posttively instructed by the Convention which selected them to cast their vote for Judge Turner, of that county. In order to make their real feeling toward Winslow so plain that he who ran might read, before sending the delegates to the nominating convention, this same Lewis County Convention

vention, this same Lewis County Convention passed a series of resolutions denouncing in the severest terms the attempt by the last Legislature to repeal the Usury laws and the attempt made by it to pass the bill exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, two measures which the farmers were very much exercised over. These two bills Winslow last winter in the Senate not only advocated but voted for; and, what is more, he is charged with having done

SOME VERY SHREWD LOBEYING among the members of the Lower House when the bill to repeal the Usury laws was before it, in order to have it pass. In his letter accepting the nomination of the Convention it is true that he declares that the bill he supported only repealed the penalties attached to the violation of the Usury laws as they now stand; but this is the filmslest kind of quibble, as every one who knows anything about the particular bill, which was so hotly fought over last year in both houses, is aware that it was a "trick" bill, which only ostensibly repealed the penalties, but in reality repealed the Usury laws themselves. Now in the Convention the Jefferson county delegation was numerically stronger than that of Lewis county, the former having two Assembly districts to the latter's one, and when it

threw its vote for Winslow, Lewis county, which did not really want to create any trouble in the party, magnanimously gave up its candidate and joined Jefferson in support of its special choice. This is how Mr. Winslow was renominated unanimously. As the nomination was made known in the district the democrats naturally went to work to lay their plans for nominating a man who would make the contest a hot one for the republican nominee; but before they had issued the call for their convention an event took place which altered materially their plan of action, as the sequel will show. It so happened that while the Jefferson County Fair was being held here Mr. T. D. Pratt, a stanch republican and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town, and who is or was the President of the

action, as the sequel will show. It so happened that while the Jefferson County Fair was being held here Mr. T. D. Pratt, a stanch republican and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town, and who is or was the President of the Farmers' Ciub of the county, determined that Mr. Winslow should be opposed stoutly by the republicans, who were unwilling to send him back to the Senate. He at once, during the Fair's progress, drew up a circular calling for

A CONVENTION OF FARMERS AND INDUSTRIAL MRN generally to nominate a candidate against Mr. Winslow who would more nearly represent themselves. He obtained 110 signatures of farmers to it, two-thirds of wnom are out-and-out republicans, and the day fixed for the meeting of the convention was the 20th inst, Mr. Pratt then took the call to the republican paper in this town to be published; but the editor, I am informed, asked time to consider the propriety of his allowing it to appear in his paper. At midnight of the day the call was handed to him he returned it, refusing, at the same time, to give it publicity in his journal. Mr. Pratt's friends say that the editor, after obtaining the call, took it to the Republican County Committee, where the names of the signers were copied, and it is believed the chairman of the County Committee, where the names of the signers were copied, and it is not transpired, but it is presumed by the anti-Winslow republicans that each signer was actually written to on the subject from the fact that one of them wrote a letter addressed "to the chairman of the County Committee," which was published in the republican aware when he signed the paper presented to him that it was a call for a convention. This was the only protest against the call as not having been signed with a full knowledge on the part of the signers of its real purport; for, say the anti-Winslow republicans, had any of them other than the one who did enter his protest signed it without knowing its meaning the charges made by the local paper that it was a democrat

nominated by acclamation. In the opinion of one gentheman the result will in reality depend more upon

THE ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATS
than upon Mr. Middleton's out-and-out republican supporters; "for," said he, "we republicans are determined to vote against him, and, although we are not very strong in numbers, when compared with the total republican vote in the district, we can do a good deal with the assistance of the liberals and the democrats. There may be trouble about getting democrats to vote for a republican, as in the last election, in some of the districts; but I think they have got over a good deal of their squeamishness on that score, and are now as alive as any of us to the importance of joining hands with any body of men whose aim it is to stem the tide of corruption that is sweeping over us from all sides." It may, possibly, be an advantage to Mr. Middleton in the contest that there are several farmers' granges in the district; but whether the republican members of it will vote for a farmer in preference to the regular nominee is a question open, in my opinion, to very grave doubt. It is claimed by the anti-Winslow republicans that he would not have obtained in 1871 anything like the majority he secured then, had it not been for the fact that the issue in every district was whether or not Conkling should go back to the United States Senate again. This issue, they say, made the republicans in this district, as it made the dissatisfied republicans in every other district, set aside their differences of opinion on minor questions, and thus the entire republican vote almost was cast for candidates who might have otherwise run the risk of defeat. They add that Scribner, who ran in 1871 at the head of the republican it cket, was very little known in this section of the State, and yet Winslow ran behind the ticket. The vote in the district stood as follows:

Scribner. Table 7.137

8,374 10.145

PUTTING A CANDIDATE ON A NEW PLATFORM. Mr. Winslow last winter or the winter before voted against Senator Johnson's bill prohibiting railroads from charging a greater rate for carrying freight a short distance than for a long distance, as they now do. This bill, it will be remembered, got the misnomor and became popularly known as the Pro Rata Freight bill. Now, the resolution was a direct hit at their own candidate by the Convention. Whether it was intended as such does not alter the fact. However, in his acceptance of the nomination, Mr. Winslow came up to the scratch smiling and declared himself an ardent friend of cheap transportation. After all, there is nothing like making a politician go down on his marrow bones before election time and pledge himself to do as his friends want him to, even if the piedge is broken after the election is over. Mr. Winslow has drained to the dregs the bitter cup the Convention presented to his hips in the resolutions, and it may be, after all, that this will satisfy all claims among the "regulars" and be a sure guarantee of his success for another term of office.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Senator Jarvis Lord positively declines a renomi nation for the State Senate.

George W. Schuyler and George W. Cuyler are candidates for the State Senate in the Twentyfourth and Twenty-fifth districts. Hence voters had better be careful, else they may get the names mixed. Schuy-larking on the subject may prove dangerous.

David N. Brown is the democratic candidate for State Senator from the Chautauqua and Cattarau-

ons district. Governor Seymour declining the democratic nomination for Assembly from the First Oneida district, Harvey D, Talcott has been nominated instead.

Colonel Greene, of the Boston Post, declines the

emocratic nomination for Congress. He prefers to select his company-and the democratic party in Massachusetts is select enough in all conscience so far as numbers are concerned.

Twenty-years have elapsed since Ohio had a

democratic Governor, and yet it has been a remarkably prosperous State! The Granger movement is no stranger in New

York. Many years ago there was a great six or seven foot "Granger" moving in whig politics here, candidate for Governor, the Vice Presidency and so on-and his name was Frank.

The following are a few of the familiar names by which the opponents of the Governor elect of Ohlo designated bim during the canvass:—Billalien, Old Billy Allen, Antediluvian William, Old Pogy Allen, Old Possil Allen, Old Allen of the Tertian Period, the Venerable Old Fog Horn, Old Blow Hard Allen, Old Allen the Contemporary of Adam, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, &c., &c.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives the following as the names of the different parties in that city who propose to take care of the cash boxes of the dear people during the ensuing two years:-

people during the ensuing two years:
The Law and Order party.
The independent Citizens' party.
The "Leading Citizens'" party.
The Hesing O'Hara party.
The Grand Pacific Hotel party.
The Sherman House party.
The White-Jussen-Gassette party.
The Sunday Wine and Beer party.
The Committee of Seventy party.
The Committee of Seventy party.

Republican papers find consolation in their recent reverses by calling this the "off year" in poll tics. Perhaps a good many honest republi have been a little "off-ish" on account of the back pay and other financial sins that have been placed upon the shoulders of the republican party. Hence

"Is democracy dead?" asks the St. Louis Times. No doubt there are a good many democrats who think it was a pretty lively corpse in Ohio last melancholy to think that there should be a single

weancholy to think that there should be a single vacant Pugh in the democratic church in Ohio, but such is the fact, nevertheless.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (democratic) turns out its victorious rooster on the election of Allen, and says, "If he hasn't been, the rooster is not amiss."
It is to be hoped that it is not.

Jesse Crary Dayton, of Watervliet, has been nominated by the democrats for State Senator from the Albany district. Mr. Dayton belongs to

neither of the city factions.

The following are "specimen bricks" of an effort of a Western democratic machine poet over the

[AIR—"Rise Up William Allen."]
Ho! All ye "rooral roosters,"
Now is the time to crow;
For Allen's elected GovErnor, of O-h-i-o!

The new concern has gone to wreck,
They found it was no go;
And there's narry a new departUrist in O-h-1-0.
W. B. Williams has been nominated by the re-

publicans of the Michigan Fifth district for Con-

gress, to succeed Wilder B. Foster. The Indianapolis Sentinel reports that the Indiana democracy will call a convention on the 8th of January, for the purpose of reorganization, and adds:—"A week ago we should have thought they could not muster much of a crowd, but the Ohio election staggers us. There is no telling what may be done by a thorough beating of the bushes and stirring up the out townships."

The St. Louis Republican avers that "the people of New York are sick and weary of the republican party, and would gladly get rid of it; but when they think of the Tammany frauds, they conclude to endure it a little longer." And the Republican

is not much of a republican paper, either.

Mayor Pierce is the third Mayor of Boston who has received the honor of being selected to represent Boston in Congress, Mayors Eliot and Rice having been his predecessors.
"We intend to have a new feature in our agricu

tural operations," remarks the Jackson, Miss., Pilot. "Instead of the spring planting, our farmers will seed down All-corn next November, and they will plant him so deep ;that the crows will never be able to find him."

An era of social ostracism is about to be intro duced into Virginia if we may rely upon the follow ing "small cap" suggestion in the Richmond Enquirer:-- "The waite women of Virginia, who are immediately concerned in the success of the conservative party, should recognize no man who fails to vote, and thus preserve their social

That the contest in Mississippi is growing lively may be judged from the following headings of an article in a late number of the Brandon Republican :-

Rich, rare and racy! The radical pow-wow at Columbus. Old Bev. Mathews whips out the whole Ames crew. Brigadier General Adelbert Ames gets his coat tail raised by Bev's boot. Gibts' countenance in mourning. Sheriff Lewis knocked out of time on first round. O. C. French, the defaulter, and Yaller Pony Barry skeedaddle to the fourth story for safety.

David A Avery of Congretows.

David A. Avery, of Cooperstown, has been nominated for the State Senate by the democrats of the Herkimer Otsego district.

ART MATTERS.

Sales During the Present Week. There will be two important sales during the present week. Each will occupy two evenings. The first sale will be of art books and the second of art furniture. The books will be disposed of tomorrow and Wednesday evenings at Clinton Hall. The furniture, which, apart from its utilitarian value, has a beautiful artistic significance, is to be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, the first evening's sale to take place at Clinton Hall and the second evening's at the gallery, No. 817 Broad-way. To the beauty and richness of this collection wehave already alluded. It was at first intended to hold the sales during the daytime, but the hour has been changed, by request, to the even-ing, and we think the change is judicious, because the articles are then seen under their best aspect—that under which they elicited most admiration while occupying their respective nooks in the late Mr. Le Grand Lockwood's Norwalk residence. With respect to the book sale, which is a totally distinct affair, and to which to-morrow and Wednesday evenings are to be applied, we specify only such volumes as have an art value. These include Knight's pictorial edition of "The Arabian Nights;" Bossuct's "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle," with etchings by Foulquier; a scarce household edition of Dickens, with exquisite frontispieces by Darley; La Fontane's "Contes et Nouvelles," with an elegant series of plates; complete works of Molère, with lilustrations by Horace Vernet; "Portraits de Personnages Historiques et de Femmes Célebres du Siècle de Louis XIV." including flity-two portraits from the celebrated enamels of Petitat, exquisitely engraved by Ceroni; Roby's "Traditions of Lancashire," with numerous fine engravings by Finden; a profusely illustrated edition of Thackeray, and Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," with numerous engravings, some colored. in the late Mr. Le Grand Lockwood's Norwalk resi-

A NEW MEXICO MURDER.

A Young Englishman, F. P. Worsley Bennison, Murdered for His Money. [From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, October 23.]

Yesterday afternoon there came in on the Kansas Pacido train two English gentlemen from New York, who have been out on the frontier looking up the particulars in relation to the murder, in New Mexico, of P. F. Worsley Bennison, a native of London, England. It seems the deceased was a young man of very respectable and wealthy connections, who had travelled over the world a great deal for pleasure, and on the present occasion nections, who had travelled over the world a great deal for pleasure, and on the present occasion visited New Mexico for the same purpose. It was his intention to go from there to southern Texas, and from thence to his home in England. After having tarried in Albuquerque about two months, at the residence of Mr. Edward Eranford, awaiting some supplies from London, he left on foot for El Paso, on the 20th uit, taking with him some \$300 in greenbacks, and some checks, which he had received from his home, also a six-shooting rifle that was loaned to him by Mr. Branford. He arrived at Belen on the 23d, and the same night was brutally murdered in a house between that town and a village called Pueblito. The event became known through some herd boys, who, while taking their cattle to pasture, noticed vultures dying around a spot close to binffs that border the river valley. On approaching the spot they discovered the body of the deceased in a putrid condition, half buried in the sand, and with the skull open on the left side, apparently done with an axe.

Shortly after the sudden disappearance of the young man, one of the murderers was seen with the rifle, and, when asked where he got it, replied evasively that he bought it from a stranger who passed that way. His roply excited suspicion, and an examination of his house was instituted, which resulted in the discovery of blood marks. The owner of the house and his wife, also his brother-in-law and wife, who were supposed to be accomplices, were arrested by the Sheriff, and while the latter was removing the women to a place of confinement he left their husbands in charge of a constable, from whose custody they escaped the same night, and up to the present have not been heard of.

ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD.

[From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, October 16.] The New York HERALD of October 4 contains seven columns of telegraphed report of the execution of the Modoc murderers at Fort Klamath on the 3d! Thus, in less than twenty-four hours from the time the wretches were swung of, the hundreds of thousands of feaders of that unparalleled news journal were furnished with the full details of the awiul scene. There is no other newspaper in the whole world that has ever shown such stupendous enterprise as the HERALD. It knocks ordinary impossibilities out of the way as easily as an ironciad would swamp a fishing smack, and don't seem to think an effort worth its while unless it seems utterly beyond the might of its contemporaries. Then it takes hold and does it every time. Bulwer might have written that line tichelleu, "There is no such word as fall," just to meet the HERALD's gigantic and successful enterprises.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dead No. 254 North Seventh street, Williamsburg. Mr. Quinn was forty years of age, and resided at No. Quinn was forty years of age, and resided at No. 256 North Seventh street. With the exception of a slight scratch upon his face there were no marks of violence upon his person. He had been in the grocery and liquor store of Christopher Meyer during Saturday night, and on that account Mr. Meyer was arrested and locked up. A post-mortem examination will be held this morning.

MEMPHIS.

Welcome Jack Frost Conquering Yellow Jack.

ABSENTEES SHOULD REMAIN AWAY.

The City To Be Placed in a Proper Sanitary Condition.

MATTIE STEPHENSON.

A Monument To Be Erected to the Illinois Heroine-Her Co-Laborer, Miss Lucia Wilkerson, Convalescing - A Heroic Jew Gives Her a Golden Cross - Noble Work of the Howards and Other Charitable Bodies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1873. For the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock P. M. October 20 the death roll amounted to twenty-three from the prevailing malady alone, and although this is an increase of six over the previous day it has not depressed the hopes now entertained, and which had been inspired at the time my last letter was written. Indeed, it was expected that the lowering temperature would enlarge the list of deaths, but it was also believed that it would decrease the number of new cases. These expectations have been realized in both particulars, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the scourge has now undoubtedly commenced a retrograde movement that will continue, more or less irregularly, until this suffering city shall once more be free from the terrible pestilence with which it has been so severely smitten. Great precaution is still necessary and much work remains yet to be done. Absent citizens are notified daily by the press not to return until an official statement announces the entire suppression of the death dealing disease. In the epidemic of 1855, which was not anything like this one in severity, Mr. J. C. Davenport died as late as the 2d day of December, and in 1867, when Memphis was also much more lightly afflicted than now, Mr. C. C. Maione died of fever on the 27th of November, although it had been officially an-neunced on the 8th of that month that the pestilence had departed. Commenting on these facts, the Appeal asks all absent citizens to note them and be governed accordingly in their pre. parations to return to the city.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

no use of deaths, but it was also would decrease the number of new greatations have been realized in a, and it is not unreasonable to suppose the properties of the properties Efforts will be made by the municipal authorities, under instructions from the Board of Health, to thoroughly eradicate all germs of the pestilence by burning or removing everything favorable to the birth and growth of the disease. It is not the time now to speculate as to the origin of the epidemic; "doctors differ" on this as on many other topics; but, as it is well known that the pestilence broke out in the dirty hole known as Happy Hollow, and raged most flercely there and elsewhere where filth abounded, it is very plain that the first attack must be made on uncleanliness. One of the first steps to be taken by the authorities as soon as the city regains its normal condition will be to consider and adopt the best method of drainage and sewerage. When this is done, and other sanitary precautions are taken, more will have been accomplished for the health of Memphis than anything else that can be suggested. Let the old saying, "Prevention is better than cure," be heeded, and it will soon be demonstrated that cleanliness-in the presence of calamities of this nature at least—is better, far better, than physic. One of the morning journals, urging promptitude in this matter, says:—"Surely we must learn wisdom of this bitter, this terrible experience. To hesitate now in taking decisive, liberal, broad and scientific measures to meet the issue joined between death and the city of Memphis, would place our city government somewhat in the predicament of the lool mentioned in Holy Writ, who, though brayed in a mortar with a pestle, yet would not his foolishness depart from him."

THE MATTIE STEPHENSON MONUMENT.
In my first letter I wrote the name of this tender but brave young heroine, Mattle "Stevenson," and it is still written thus, as well as "Stephenson," in the papers here; but the following, from the howard Association, most probably gives the correct orthography of her glorious name. As an expression of the feelings of the association to which the young lady gave her services this paper is worthy of being recorded in full, and the Herall, no doubt, will gladly assist in giving her memory the wide fame to which it is so eminently entitled:—

Oprice of Howard Association. nature at least-is better, far better, than physic.

Orrice or Howard Association.

Maximis, Oct. 18, 1873.

Soon after the story of our suffering went abroad, when so many hearts were paralyzed with terror at home, and when so many of our people lay dying without help, Miss Martha Stephenson, a brave young girl of Towanda, Ill., hastened to our midst and dedicated herself to our sick and dying. From that time till she herself was seized with the dread postilence she devoted her whole energies to the noble purpose for which she had come. With tenderness and alacrity she attended the suffering day and night till her own life was demanded. Already the object of her mission, the kindness of her offices and the heroism of her character, had excited the interest and admiration or all who had seen her; and when the destroyer, which spares neither the good, the beautiful nor the brave, laid his fatal hand upon her, aid rushed to her relief, and extraordinary efforts were made to save her. All that human skill, attention and sympathy could do for her was done; but all in vain. This morning she passed away, and thus ended her mission of love and mercy. She consecrated herself to the good of others, and perished a martyr to the cause of humanity. Her brief history while among us was grand, noble and beautiful.

The circumstances under which she came, leaving her home and friends to die for those who knew her not, render her death peculiarly mournful, and we herein attest our sincere sorrow. Such examples of self-sacrifice, Christian heroism and personal fortitude ought ever to be honored and remembered. Therefore be it Resolved, That we sympathize with her family and friends in the loss of one who laid down her own hire that others might live.

Resolved, That we sympathize with her family and friends in the loss of one who laid down her own hire that others might live.

Resolved, as an example to her race a suitable monument be erected to mark the spot where she sleeps out that her epitaph shall tell this sublime and beautiful story of her life.

B. B. ANDERSON, w. J. GORD

and that her epitaph shall bell this sublime and beautiful story of her life.

RB. ADERSON, J. Committee.

W. J. SMITH.

Subscription lists have already been put in circulation for this object, and if the feelings of this people be any criterion by which to judge, there can be but little doubt that the hitherto unknown name of this shy little maiden, will soon be engraven on a marble column, which, rearing its apex toward the sky, will tell all who pass up and down the "Father of Waters" the beautiful story of her heroic devotion to the cause of the destitute and dying. Many pretty things have been said and written about her here; and, to show that it is not simply a gush of inexpensive sentiment, it has been suggested that Momphis alone shall raise the means to erect her monutient, and that no one outside of the city ling's be asked to subscribe. Inside the corporate limits any amount from one cent up will be taken. Although my letter has already been so largely made up of quotations, I wish to add a few sentiments, taken from the Evening Ledger.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm

Our faverish brows with cooling. Whitter.

Without knowing it she has taught the world a great moral lesson. Perfect examples are required to produce the highest types of character. When she died she only be an oil live on earth and in heaven. The weak things of the world are often chosen to confond the mightly, and a weak girl, without prestige, influential friends or village to add lustre to the attributes of more on the intential friends of the owner as come into our mides from a remote obscure, but in the postumous gratitude of a people, for whom she laid down her existence, she is immortalized; in verse, a soft, rhymed poem; in history, a heroine; in tradition, a martyr to gentle impulses; of sublime faith, a chosen exponent; in the hards of the living and the under of a people, for whom she laid down her existence, she is immortalized; in verse, a soft, rhymed poem; in history, a heroine; in tradition, a martyr to gentle impulse

LUOLA WILKERSON

A. E. FRANKLAND,
as a memento for her attention to the sick and
poor during the yellow fever epidemic.
Memphis, Tenn., 1873.

This is the more appropriate because Mr. Frankland himself has been a "bero in the strike." He
has been one of the most active members of the

Howards whe, 1 ho one can be blamed for being inactive. Beside, s being a Howard, he has been one of the foreme, t in his attentions to the afflicted Hebrews, a people who have been greatly stricken by this fearful plaga. The proportion of deaths among them being unk smally large. It was Mr. Frankiand who sold the option bale contributed to the Sisters of Charity, and by his felicitous manner obtained for it the remarkable sum of \$1,500, making it the king of cotton, and all for charity. He seems to be "GOING, GOING, GOING," doing all of his good deeds with a rush, but the people of Memphis hope that it will be a long time before he is "gone."

Major Walthail, of the Mobile "Can't-Get-Awaya," left yesterday, after doing a good work. He was one of the first from a distance to ofter his services, and having had much former experience and a sound judgment his work was very effective. He carries with him the thanks of many convalescents.

and a sound judgment his work was very effective. He carries with him the thanks of many convalescents.

Colonel W. W. Cooper—the veteran Howard, from New Orleans—will remain a few days longer on the field. He brought with him a large number of well-trained and careful nurses, some of whom have been permitted to return to their homes.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

of this city, may be said to have grown to maturity almost in one season. Mr. A. D. Langstaff, its efficient president, however, and many of its members, are nearly worn out. Such hard work in any other calling than relieving distress, perhaps, could not have been done without entirely prostrating the laborers.

Taking into consideration the fact that there were but few elements of an organization in existence when the fever broke out, one cannot deny that they now have a very thorough, compact and well drilled body.

The city has been divided into fourteen districts, and two committeemen have been assigned to each, whose duty it is to visit their respective patients every morning and evening, and, after ascertaining their wants, see that they are put in the proper way to be supplied. Two commissary stores are in operation; one in North Memphis—which part of the city is known as "the iniected district"—and the other in South Memphis. At these two stores nurses, with proper papers, can obtain champagne, port wine, shefy, brandles, whiskeys, ales, orange leaves, extract of beef, mustard, lemons, bed-pans, medicines and articles of food. The headquarters of the Association for nurses are received, and, as far as can be, filled. Five physicians are wholly employed by the Association, but many others, both resident and from other cities, are acting in conjunction with the body. The following are the officers of the Association:—

A. D. Langstaff, president; A. G. Reynaud and W. J. R. Lonsdale, vice presidents; J. B. Robert-

My men fall around me as though in battle. One poor clerk is dead, two more are in their last hour, and another, Robinson, just now foll with his harness on, filling orders as long as he could stand. Send me two or three good men if you can find them."

Two or three columns of the daily papers are filled every morning with notes stating the amounts subscribed, varying in sums from fifty cents up to hundreds of dollars, and coming from all parts of the country. A specimen or two are given to show that they are short and to the point:—

given to show that they are short and to the point:—

"CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Oct. 15, 1873.

"Major J. J. Bushy:—I enclose \$50 for benefit of yellow lever sufferers. Yours, &c.,

"M. D. JOHNSON,"

"M. D. JOHNSON,"

"J. J. Murphy:—Drar Sir—Please find my check for \$20 for the Howards. Yours, truly,

A note in a child's handwriting encloses thirty cents and the words:—"An orphan's mite for the sick poor of Memphis."

A letter postmarked "Salem, Mass." enclosed a \$5 bill and the words, "For some sufferer in your city."

Some of the articles contributed for the sick are not of the best quality, and one lot was so bad that the Howards, in acknowledging its receipt, were compelled to administer a mild rebuke, saying they "hoped the sender was not aware of the quality of the goods sent," and meaning that they were too utterly worthless to be used for the purpose intended.

Poor, afflicted city! it needs all the charity that can be visited upon it.

As I close I hear that Miss Wilkerson, whom I mentioned as being a native of Memphis, is in reality also from the North. Greater praise, therefore, is hers. I will find out more about her and tell it in my next. She is recovering, much to the delight of all who have seen her unfinching devotion.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-May I trust that as we have not as yet seen the

end of the epidemic—yellow fever—that so sorely, afflicts Memphis and the other cities in that secshafe of space for a few words on the subject. My desire is to call the attention of the public to the matter-in fact, to carry the matter of treatment outside of the medical profession. As a first step I give you an outline of my ideas on contagion, infection, prevention and cure of diseases.

fection, prevention and cure of diseases.

To contagion—viz., disease incurred either by contact or inoculation—belong all those fevers and local affections of purely animal origin. Those familiar to us are typhus, scarlatina, measles, whooping-cough, smallpox, dysentery, erysipelas tich, &c. The above class of disease never originates from malaria or vegetable decomposition, and are preventable by avoiding an immediate contact—say three or lour feet distant—thorough ventuation, cleanliness, disinfectants—those which disengage oxygen and absorb carbonic acid—and prophylaxis (vaccination) and are best treated by stimulants, both medicinal and dietary parasitecides.

prophylaxis (vaccination) and are best treated by stimulants, both medicinal and dietary parasite-cides.

To infection—viz., diseases of a purely vegetable origin, either in active growth or decomposition, the poison being imperceptible in all cases of fever or epidemic—beiong typhoid fever, cholers, ague, and yellow fever. In this class of disease cleanliness is necessary, but no amount of ventilation can prevent or cure; and in typhoid, cholers and yellow fever those disinfectants which disengage oxygen do absolute and evident injury.

The matter to which I wish to call immediate attention is that in the prevention and treatment of yellow fever the use of carbonic (not carbolic) acid presents the best remedy. Carefully generated in the pedehamber or highway by pouring a small quantity of vitriol (sulphuric acid) on limestone, marble, or oyster shells, will remove the poison from the atmosphere. Administered frequently, either in saline draughts or water, as the case may be, it will be found very beneficial in the treatment of the disease. The mineral (nitric or muriatic) acids are nearly specific in typhoid fever, I have cured ague (when quintine falled) with an effervescing decoction of Peruvian bark; and in Aslatic cholera nothing has been more successful in effervescing draughts.

J. DONEGAL, M. D.